PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 10-11.15 P.M. The election in this city passed off very quietly. No disturbances occurred. There are no returns yet received that indicate the result. Florence, Dem. andidate for Congress is probably elected in the let District.

Luzerse County—Pollock's majority in five town-ships is 130. Bigler's majority in the county is some-what reduced. Fuller, Whig, is most likely elected to Congress in the XIIth District; the returns indicate by 800 majority.

Northampton County-Easton Borough gives 273

majority for Pollock.

Bucks County—Doylestown, Pollock's majority 11, and H. S. Mott, Dem. and Know-Nothing candidate for Canal Commissioner, 124 maj. I. S. Black, Dem. candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, 35 maj. All these are Whig gains.

Dauphin County.—Pollock's majority in this Coun-

1y is estimated at 1,500. York Borough -- York, 252 majority for Pollock;

Carbon County .- Pollock's majority in Mauch Chunk Borough is 93. In Neskehoning District Big-

ler's majority is 50.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1854. Pollock, the Whig cancidate for Governor, has 333 majority in this city, which is a large gain.

PITTSECEGE, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1854. In this city Pollock has 1,203 majority-a Whig

gain of 500.

In Alleghany City Pollock's majority is 850, and he gains 25 in five Districts. The County gain for Pollock is 350. These gains are based on the Gov-

ernor's vote of 1851, when Johnson had 2,800. Schuylkill County -Bigler's majority is reported to be about 2,000, a gain of 1,300 over 1851. Blair County -Alteona, four districts, Pollock's

gain 431. His majority in the whole county will be

SECOND DISPATCH. PRILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 11-121A. M.

Philadelphia City.—In the XIVth Ward Pollock's
majority is 1,000, a gain of about 200. In the XXth

Ward his majority is 120.

Huntingdon County.—Pollock's majority in Huntingdon Borough is 57. It is estimated his majority in

the county is 800.

Luzerne County.—This county shows a considerable Whig gain and Pollock will probably carry the H. M. Fuller (Whig) for Congress gains 600, as far

as head from, in the XIIth District over Wright Democratic candidate and present member.

Lehigh County.—The whole Democratic ticket is

defeated in this county. It gave Bigler 300 majority last year.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 1 30 A. M.
Philadelphia City.—The Seventh Ward gives 3 majority for Bigler—a large Democratic gain. Tenth Ward, Pollock's majority 900; Thirteenth Ward, majority for Pollock 900; Fifteenth Ward, majority for Pollock 64; Ninth Ward, Pollock's majority 386; Fourth Ward, 547 majority for Bigler.

Berks County-Reading gives Pollock 225 majorlty—a large Whig gain.
Риттявикан, Wednesday, Oct. 1 А. М.

Lowerence County -In Newcastle Pollock's majority is 200. In four townships the majority for Pollock

Eric City gives Bigler 800 majority.

Crawford County —In Mendville Pollock's majority is 147. H. S. Mott Dem. and Know-Nothing can-

didate for Canal Commissioner), 74 majority. Carbon County gives Bigler about 100 majority, being a Democratic loss of 400.

OHIO ELECTION.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1854.

Edward Wade is reflected to Congress from this (XIXth) District by probably 4,000 majority, and the State Republican or Anti-Nebraska ticket was carried in this county (Cuyahoga) by 1,000 majority. CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1854.

The election passed off quietly to-day, and it is considered on all hands that the American Reform ticket is elected in this city and (Hamilton) county by a large majority.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Thesday, Oct. 10, 1854.

In the Court of Appeals, this mortaing, case No. 103 was submitted; 96 brgued; 98 struck off, and 102 is now on argument; 102 concluded, 78 submitted, 77 second.

argued.

The Court then announced that no more arguments would be heard.

NEW-YORK CITY LITERARY UNION.

The first public quarterly session of the New-York City Literary Union was held last evening in the lecture room of the Mercantile Library, Aster-place, in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and genen. The exercises were opened with an address by Mr. Douglas Leffingwell, President of the Union. The speaker stated that the principal object of the Union was to establish literary associations throughout the course of his address he showed the great advantages that young men could derive from connecting themselves with literary societies. Mr. Leffingwell's address was received

accieties. Mr. Leffingwell's address was received with great applause.
An excellent oration on "The Progress of our Country" was next delivered by D. CRAWFORD, of the Hamilton Literary Union.
He was followed by Frederick F. Betts, of the Columbian Debating Society, Jersey City, with an oration on "True Greatness."
John Wester McCure of the Franklin Literary Society, delivered an excellent poem, entitled "The March of Mind."
The evening's entertainment was concluded with

Society, delivered an experient poem, entitled The March of Mind."

The evening's entertainment was concluded with an "original" recitation by W. Campell, of the Clinton Union.

The exercises were conducted with spirit, and reflect great credit upon those who took part in them.

The audience manifested their appreciation of the addresses by frequent bursts of applause.

The session will be concluded with a debate this evening at the same place.

ADVERTISEMENTS A HUNDRED AND SEVENTY YEARS Ago.—There are a tolerable number of losses advertised; the most numerous relate to dogs and horses. For an extraordinary small spaniel a guinea reward is offered; and for gray mares and bay nags, the reward is always forty shillings. This is the sum offered for a fat black boy, eighteen years old, in gray livery lined with green serge, green stockings and a gray hat; a reward which, we hope, was never paid. Here is a curious bit of costume: "On Sunday last, "April sixth, sixteen handred and eighty, strayed, a "child three years old, in a red cap, striped gowa, "orange petticeat, green stockings, and new shoes." When the description of the person is added, the advertisement often becomes very amusing. Thus, Nicholas Pricklowe, who has run a way from his master at the Royal Coffee Mill, in Cloth fair, is described as a squar, thick fellow, with lank brown hair. Mary Golding, who has taken French leave of her mistress, the laundress, and with more than belonged to her, is described as of middle stature, brown hair, and low, broad forchead. One Charles James is of middle stature, flaxen hair, little curied pate, thinfaced, and fall gray eyes. Notices of trampers, supposed to have stolen goods in their possession, are frequent, and sometimes a list of property supposed to be stolen is published. Thus, in one John Robinson's possession, the following articles were found: a flowered silk morning gown and mantle, some women's point sleeves, a pair of gold and red colored fringed gloves, a tabby print watered waistocat, a sad minerum colored coat—what color could this have been t—with frost buttons, and button-holes edged with gold puri. But for minute descriptions, both of man and horse, perhaps the following articles were legal with gold puri. But for minute descriptions, both of man and horse, perhaps the following advertisement for the apprehension of John Catchmead surpasses all: "Twenty" four years of age, of middle stature, something "haughty in speech and carriage, very light-colored "hair more like a short per Ago. - There are a tolerable number of lesses advertised; the most numerous relate to dogs and horses.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA-ITS PRO-

GRESS AND RESOURCES.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Siz: We have studied attentively the actual state. and probable future of Verezuela, and such study has produced a very decided and favorable impression toward that important section of South America. Its fertile seil and mild climate, its many navigable rivers, its rich mines, the good character of its inhabitants, and their adherence to democratic institutions, are among many other elements of public welfare, those which will make of that country one of the

most significant in the new world. The constant revolutions, whose origin is to be found in the foolish ambition of a few discontented individuals, from whom the people have withdrawn their confidence, bave materially checked the progressive march of Venezuela: but the total failure of the revolutionists this fourth time, proves evidently that Venezuela cannot be ruled by any ambitious of unprincipled man, but only by the man designated by the people, as the true representative of their will.

It is to be hoped that although the actual Adminisration has scarcely had time during its whole term to suffocate internal commotions instigated by ex-General Pacz, the following Administration, which will be inaugurated amid public peace, in January, 1855, having at its head General Jose Tadeo, will be able to cement firmly public tranquility, which is the vital element that Venezuela needs for the great and rapid

development of its prosperity in every sense. General José Tadeo Monagas is a tried man, and gives all the necessary guarantees that the State will e ably directed by him. His republican principles, his knowledge of public affairs, acquired by the experlence of many years, his practical study of State affairs, the energy of his character, his thorough honesty, his acknowledged bravery and unspotted patriotism, are some of the valuable qualities that he will display as the first magistrate of the Republic, supported by the great mass of the Venezuelan people, who have voted almost unanimously for his asension to power.

One of the acts which have been passed during the present Administration to encourage and regulate the vorking of the rich metals and minerals abounding here is the Code of Mines, which we deem proper to publish below, because we are aware that some the newspapers in this City have a vast circulation, and we believe that to Europeans as well as to the citizens of the United States, may be useful to have a knowledge of said Code, in order that they may know the possibility, and even facilities of doing a profitable business in mining. It is subjoined.

Your obedient servant, New-York, Oct. 9, 1254. A VENEZUELAS.

New York, Oct. 9, 1854.

MINING CODE

The Senate and House of Rerepresentatives of the Republic of Fenerosia, in Congress assembled, decree

Law THE FIRST.

Of the Ownership of Mines.

Article I. The mines cannot be worked but in virtue of an act of cession issued by the Executive. The suriferons grounds of the Province of Guayama are exempted from all grants; but they can be worked by an authorization of the Executive, according to the rules to that effect established, the enterprisers paying to the guble Treasury 19 per cent of the net proceed.

Art. 2. The Executive grants the perpetual ownership of the mines, which is consequently transferable as all other property, the owner cannot be expropriated unless the forces and regulations prescribed for other exprepriations be followed. The mines exided can be sold of the Executive.

Art. 3. The mines a immortable estate. The houses machinery, diggings and other works established in a perpetual way are also immortables. The bornes and utensils that are used for the third of ownership of each mine the tariff fees most in the string of the working of mines shall be reported movable property, as also the materials or ores extracted, the provisions and other movable articles.

Art. 4. For the title of ownership of each mine the tariff fees must be paid, and hesides 39 peace for each portion granted, must be previously delivered into the respective Treasury office. These are designed to raise a fund to pay the explainment of a class of mineralogy and mechanics in each mining province, where it may be possible to establish it. No Treasure can make use of thus fund under the ponalty of refunding it at his own cest.

Given in Caraccas the 15th May, 1854, the 25th year of the

make use of this fund under the penalty of refunding it at his own cost.

Given in Caraccas the 15th May, 1854, the 25th year of the law and 4th of the Independence.

The President of the Senate,
The President of the House of Representatives,
L. RUEDAS.

The Secretary of the Senate,
The Secretary of the House of Representatives,
The Secretary of the House of Representatives,
The Secretary of the House of Representatives,
Let the executed.
Let it be executed.
Let it be executed.
The Secretary of State in the Departments of the Interior,
Justice and Foreign Affairs,
SIMON PLANAS.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic,
The Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Fone
Intellation in Compress assembled, decree:

Of the acts that must precede the application asking for the
grant of a miles.

Of the acts that must precede the application asking for the grant of a nime

Artice I. No person can introduce sounds or borters on a ground that does not belong to him, without the express permission of the Government given after having heard asid owner, with the object of obtaining his consent in consequence of a previous arrangement made with him. If the ground should belong to the nation, no permission shall be needed to make all the investigations deemed necessary for the discovery of a mine.

Art. 2. No permission for investigating, or great for mining, can give the right of sounding and disging or opening galleries, nor establishing marchinery or store houses in inclosed spots, nor or grounds continuous to habitations without the formal consent of the owner of the ground can make investigations without previous requisities on the spots exempted by the foregoing stricle, as also on the other parts of his property; but he brund to ask for a permission of the Executive before establishing on those grounds the working of the mines. In no case the investigations can be permitted on a ground previously gauted.

Art. 4. Any Venezuelan or naturalized foreigner has the right

Art. 4. Any Venezuelan or naturalized foreigner has the right of asking for a grant for mining if grantable.

of asking for a grant for mining it glassicated.

Art. 5. When the workings are to be made in houses or habit
able places, or that the workings are to be carried out in place
where other continuous working is going on, the petitione
must give security for paying whatever indemnification in cas
of any accident. In such case the applications or opposition
of the persons concerned shall be laid before the oralizary trib

unals.
Alt 6. The Executive judges of the motives or considerations according to which the profesence is to be given to one of
various petitioners, prefetting always him that should have
first registered the denunciation and presented the ore found in

ie mine.

Art. 7. From the moment that a mine is granted, even when
should be to the owner of the ground, or superfice, said
spects shall be distinct from the ownership of the ground,
of considered as a new property upon which new mortgages
an be laid without affecting those laid, or to be laid, on the

operfice.
Given in Caracasa the 15th of May, 1854; the 25th year of the sward 45th of the Independence.
PEDRO PORTERO.
The President of the House of Representatives, RUEDAS.

The President of the House of Representatives, L. RUEDAS, J. A. PEREZ. The Secretary of the Senate, J. A. PEREZ. The Secretary of the House of Representatives, J. PADILLA Caracas, 2th May 1854: the 25th year of the law, and 4th the Independence.

Canceas. Ath May 1854: the 25th year of the law, sad 44th of the Independence. Let it be executed. Let it be executed. For his Excellency the President of the Republic. The Secretary of State in the Departments of the Interior. Justice and Foreign Affairs. SIMON PLANAS. The Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Foreign to Congress assembled, decree: Eucla, in Congress assembled, decree: Law THE TRIED.

Article I. The petition for a grant shall be made to the Governor of the Province, who is to register it under the same date, and order it immediately to be published by educts. To the petitione must be necessarily accompanied a registered dorment proving that the peritioner has definitely bargained with the owner of the aspertice, except it should be him that sake for the grant, or that it should be on grounds belonging to the nation or commons.

the owner of the superfice, except it should be him that sake for the grant, or that it should be on grounds belonging to the action or commons.

Art. 2 basic commons.

Art. 2 basic bull be published during thirty days in the Carnol of the Province, and in the Ward where the mine is located. They shall be also published in some periodical or journal should there be any published in the Province.

Art. 4. The Secretary of the Governor shall deliver to the principal hould there be any published in the Province.

Art. 4. The Partitions in competition and the oppositions that should have been made, shall be admitted by the same Governor until the last of the thirty days fixed, counted from the day of the edicts, and shall also be recorded in the same mannar as the principal perition. The oppositions shall be noticed to the persons concerned and the records shall be exhibited to all those that may wish information.

Art. 5. At the capitation of the thirty days, and the requisitor prescribed in the foregoing articles having been compiled with, the Governor of the Province shall remit all the proceedings to the Secretary of the Interior.

Art. 6. The Executive shall decide definitely in regard to the excitions for grants, and no opposition shall be admitted by the Secretary of the Interior unless and opposition should refer to the ownership of the mine sequired by a grant or otherwise, and only then it shall be ordered that the parties should apply to the ordinary ributals to dispute their rights.

Art. 7. The extent of the grant shall be determined in the extract of the groune and figuring vertical planes drawn from the superfice toward the interior of the ground and intention from the superfice toward the interior of the ground in the extract of the groune and figuring vertical planes drawn from the superfice toward the interior of the owner and the locality and the ordinary ributals to dispute their rights.

The extent of each cession shall be of 1.00 wars if it hould be promited in the extract of the country to th

Art 9. The yieldings of the mines worked in Veneruala Art 9. The yieldings of the mines worked in Veneruala hall be exempted from all astional and municipal duties, including tolls, during twenty years, to be counted from the publication of the present law. [Published the 225 June.]

Art. 10. The contines tools, apparetus and other limptements imported for the working of said mines, shall be likewise as empted from import duties during the same time of twenty years.

empired from import duties during the same time reyears.

The exemptions granted by this article do not comprehend
the port charges that are to be paid by the vessels in which the
minerals should be shipped, nor of those that may import the
machinery, tools and other implements, for their workingArt. 11. A premium of six reals [25 87.190ths cents] per tim
a granted to the extraction of or ineral coas, and eight reals
per tim for the extraction of sal', bur, clum, the firtutes with

heats of sods at potath, and the sulphates with metallic basis, during five years, said premium shall be paid on; of the 1 per cent, of the total import duties, swinning the amazon that may be necessary for the first year in the estimates of public ex-

he necessary for the first year in the estimates or proce re-penditures.

Art. 12 The gold and silver extracted out of the mines worked in Venezuela and that may be coined in the country shall only pay as coining feer 5 per cent. the former and 25 per cent. the latter, without being liable to any other duty or charges of whatever kind.

Art 13. The country of trines that should establish in the country founderies for the fusion and separation of metals, shall own 2,000 square wars of public lands given by the Eccutive, contiguous to the mine, if there should be any, or in any other spect of the neighborhood when they may require it to enable them to put up all the offices or workbouses and other enablishments they may need.

ments they may need.

The owners of mines can there and open reads he spots that they may think convenient to facilitate reations, paving, seconding to experts judgment the occasioned to any other private owner through ways

Images occasioned to any other private owner through whose main the reed is to pass.

Art. Li. When, on account of the neighborhood or of any other motive, the digit; a works of a mine should occasion dam gas to those of another by the waver penetrating in the latter in greater quantity, or when otherwise the same workings heald produce a contrary effect with a tendency to displace he whole or part of the waters of another mine, it will give occasion for an indemnification valued by experts.

Art. 16. When many mines located in different cessions hoold be injured or threatened by a common insusdation of such a nature as to endanger public security, the Executive can believe the grantees of said mines to carry out in common, and their own expense the accessary works to dry the whole or sert of the inundated mines to so up the progress of the inunsition.

asion.
Art. 17. The application of this measure must be preceded
y as official proof to which all the persons concerned shall be
unmored, and the form of which shall be prescribed by a
squintion of the Executive.
Art. 18. The Executive shall decide according to the merits

Art. 18. The Executive shall decide according to the merits of the proofs which are the inundated cossions, or those threat-ied by an inundation, that must carry out the drying works at their cummon expense. Said decision must be difficulty notified to the grantees concerned.

Art. 19. All the disputes concerning the indemnifications that are to be made by the owners of mines on account of inrestingtion or works previous to the act of cession, must be seciled by a tribunal of arbitrators constituted according to law.

Given in Caraccas the 15th May, 1854, the 25th year of the

The President of the Senate. PEDRO PORTERO.
The President of the House of Representatives. The Secretary of the Senate, J. A PEREZ.
The Secretary of the House of Representatives,
The Mary 1804-25th year of the Law and 44th

Caraccas, 7th May, 1834—25th year of the Law and 48th of the Independence.

Let it be executed.

For His Excellency the President of the Republic. The Secretary of State in the Departments of the Interior. Justice and Forsign Affairs.

The Secretar and House of Representatives of the Republic of Feneral on Congress assembled, decree.

Law war Forum.

Of the Superintendence of the Mines.

Article 1. The Executive shall appoint mining engineers that under the orders of the Secretary of the Interior and the Gorontos may wanch the preservation of the buildings and the safety of the grounds.

Article 1. The Executive shall appoint mining engineers that under the orders of the Secretary of the Interior and the Gorontos may wanch the preservation of the buildings and the safety of the grounds.

Article 1. The Secretary of the Interior and the Gorontos may wanch the preservation of the buildings and the safety of the grounds.

Article 1. The Secretary of the Interior and the Gorontos may wanch the preservation of the buildings and the safety of the grounds.

Article 1. The Secretary of the Interior and the Gorontos may be a secretary of the Interior of the grounds.

are exposed.

Art. 3. If the digrings endanger the public security, the preservation of wells, the firmness of the works, the safety of the labours or the buildings of the superfice, the Governor shall act then according to the police regulations.

Art. 4. The Executive, at the time of appointing an engineer, shall savign in his commission the salary be is to get and the mine that he is to superinteed, now itheranding that by a separate communication be may give him those instructions desired

tready.

Jirchian J.

Jirchian Caraccas the 15th May 1834, the 25th year of the rand 45th of the Independence.

The President of the Senate, PEDRO PORTERO, The President of the House of Representatives.

The President of the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of the Senate.
The Secretary of the House of Representatives.
The Secretary of the House of Representatives.
I. PADILLA.
Caracces. 20th May 1834, the 25th year of the law and 40 of the Independence. Let it be executed. The Secretary of States in the Departments of the Republic.

The Secretary of States in the Departments of the Interior until earlier and Foreign Affairs,

Justice and Foreign Affairs.

The Senote and House of Representatives of the Interior, SIMON PLANAS.

The Senote and House of Representatives of the Republic of Veneral and Congress assembled, decree:

Law THE FIFTH.

Of the Grants given previous to the present Code.

Article 1. These presents that should have obtained grants previous to the present law shall become, from the day of its publication, incommutable owners, without previously requiring edicts, measurement of grounds, or other preliminaries, and with the only obligation of carrying out the bargains they hould have made with the owners of the superfice.

Art 2. The anterior granters shall enjoy in full force all the dwartages offered by the present law; and in the manner shall Gires in Caracoas the John Mars. House and the manner shall Gires in Caracoas the John Mars. House

milt to the duties said law establishes often in Caraccas the 15th May, 1854, the 25th year of the r and 44th of the Independence. The President of the Senate,
The President of the House of Representatives. The Secretary of the Senate J. A. PERES.

The Secretary of the House of Representatives. Ceraceas 20th May, 1854, the 25th year of the law and 44th

Caraccas 20th May, 1854, the 25th year of the law and 44th of the Independence.

Let it be executed.

For his Excellency the President of the Republic. The Secretary of State in the Departments of the Anterior, Justice and Foreign Affairs.

The Secretary of State in the Departments of the Anterior, Justice and Foreign Affairs.

The Secret and Howe of Representatives of the Republic of Feneralds. In Congress assembled, decree:

Law 1818 1818 The Article 1. In those cases foreseen by the present code and others, derived from circumstances requiring the judgment of expects, from 17th to 26th Articles, 4th law, 1st title of the state law, shall be applied.

Art 2. The experts shall be appointed from among the engineers or surveyors reading in the province where the mins is located, or, in default of these, from among the persons shilled in mining matters and their more manually the engineers of any engineers and the sum the province where the mins is located, or, in default of these, from among the persons assumed to the mining engineers, and the engineer of a controversy if it has not been made by an engineer.

Art 4. The expenses and sharp of the experts shall be regulated by the tribunals, as engineers, all according to a tariff framed by the Supreme Court of Justice. But the uninar engineers shall have no right to said fees in the performance of public vigilance and order.

Art 5. The tribunal can order the promoter to deliver the sum deen decreasary to pay the expenses of a pretented judgment of experts.

Grven in Caraccas, the 18th May, 1854, the 25th year of the

adgment of experts.
Given in Crances, the Mth May, 1854, the 25th year of the
way, the 44th of the Independence.
The President of the Senate.
PEDRO PORTERO.
The President of the House of Representatives.
LRUPDAS.

The Secretary of the Senate.

The Secretary of the Senate.

J. A PEREZ.

The Secretary of the House of Representatives

Caraccas, 20th May 1254, the 27th year of the law, and 48th of the Senate of the law, and 48th of the Senate of the law.

the Independence.
Let it be executed.
Let it be executed.
The Secretary of State in the Departments of the Interior, Justice and Foreign Afairs. SIMON PLANAS.
The Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Vene

The Secretary of the Bonate of Representatives of the Republic of Venerated and House of Representatives of the Republic of Venerated and House of Representatives of the Republic of Venerated and Legal Power concerning Mines.

Article 1. The violations of the laws and regulations incured by the digging owners of mines that have not yet been granted, or of other persons, shall be denounced and judged as the violations in matters of public order.

Art 2. The penalties shall be from 25 to 250 peace, and double that amount in case of relayse. From 10 to 35 days of correctional imprisonment can also be imposed, save the damages and injuries resulting to the parties.

Given at Caraceas the 25th May, 1854, the 25th year of the law and 44th of the Independence.

The President of the Senate, PEDRO PORTERO. The President of the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of the House of Representatives.

Let It be executed.

J. G. MONAGAS.

For His Excellency, the President of the Republic.

The Secretary of State in the Departments of the Interior, Justice and Forces of State in the Departments of the Interior, Justice and Forces of Representatives of the Republic of the Senate, and House of Representatives of the Republic of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of the discovery of the mines of the Republic Alanas.

Article 1. The Executive shall order what may be convenient that an intelligent and practical person may be comployed in the discovery of the mines of the Republic, keeping a record of the quality, richness location and other circumstances, with which object the sum deemed nocessary shall be assigned in the estimates of public expenditures of the present year.

Art. 2. The Executive shall order to be published in the most accredited periodicals of the States of America deemed occurred and and an account of the present and convenient, and also in Europe, the present law, regulating it for

convenient, and also in Europe, the present law, regulating a for its best success.

Art. 2. All other laws, decrees or ordinances concerning the mines, anterior to the present code, are hereby abolished.

Given in Caraccas the 10th May, 1854—the 20th year of the law and 44th of the Independence.

The President of the Senate.

Pers to House of Representatives. L. RUEDAS.

Secretary of thouse of Representatives. J. A. PEREZ.

Sec'y of House of Representatives. J. PADILLA.

Coroccas, 20th May, 1854—the 20th year of the law and 44th

of the Independence.

Let it be enacted.

For his Excellency, the President of the Republic.

The Secretary of State in the Departments of the Interior,

Justice and Foreign Adair.

MR. HALE'S ADDRESS AT THE STATE FAIR. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Will you add to the many favors already be

stowed by you on the New-York State Agricultural Society, by giving a place in your columns to the an-nexed copy of a letter of the Hon. John P. Hale,

nexed copy of a letter of the Hon. John P. Halo, addressed to me.

Very respectfully.

"St. Nicholas Hotel, Oct. 7, 1854.

"My Dean Sin: I perceive in The New-York Daily Times of this morning, an ill-natured comment upon the poor address which I had the honor to deliver before the New-York State Agricultural Society vesterday. I deem it but an act of justice to myself and to the Society to state that the remarks of The Times, so far as they relate to the address having been delivered some years ago at the Massachnsetta State Agricultural Fair, are totally destitute of truth. The address, such as it was, was entirely prepared since I accepted your invitation, and with reference thereto. Having received an invitation about, the same time with yours, to address the Agricultural Society of Worcceter West in Massachusetts, I accepted it, and on the 20th of September last, I delivered there substantially the same address which I delivered in New-York vesterday. Perceiving st me reporters present when I delivered the address in Massachusetts, I requested them through a friend to forbear

from printing any part of the address, or even an ex-tract from it, as I had prepared it for New-York, and did not wish it made public before it was delivered

there.
"This request of mine, so far as I have any knowledge or belief, was strictly complied with by the

"I have thought if due to the Society who did me the unexpected bonor of inviting me to address them on the occasion of their late exhibition, to put them in possession of the above facts, that they may be shie to appreciate the justice, cander and fairness." I will add that last September is the first time I ever delivered an agricultural address anywhere.

With much respect, yours. JOHN P. HALE.

Wie Kelly Esq. Prest. N. Y. Sure Ag. Society.

A NEW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Chicago, Oct. 3, 1854. We have had a Religious Convention also. Last week there were gathered here about a hundred ministers and members of Congregational Churches from the various States of the Northwest for the purpose of prosecuting the enterprise undertaken by a smaller Convention held here last June, of establishing a

of prosecuting the enterprise undertaken by a smaller Convertion held here last June, of establishing a Theological School or College in this city. There was a great deal of interest and enthusiasm manifested by the members of the Convention in the new project, and the Seminary has already began to take form and substance. The bulling occupied by the Rush Medical College has been purchased for the use of the Seminary until a larger and more commodious structure shall be erected. \$25,000 have also been subscribed in this city to the funds of the Seminary, and there is a good prospect of a corresponding liberality easewhere in this general region. This, we think, looks well for hard times and for a portion of the country where money has never been supposed to be specially abundant.

But what most deserves mention is the fact that this new school for the training of preachers is based on a different plan from existing institutions of similar design. Instead of cooping up the students in their quiet rooms in some quiet village, remote from sight or sound of the busy world, it is proposed in the new Semmary to bring the students directly into this bray center of life and activity, when they will feel the ebh and flow of life's swift and turbulent current, and where they will see how temptation meets men and how they are to be fortified against the througing powers of evil. And then, furthemore, it is proposed during several months of each year to distribute the students about the country, to live with acting ministers and learn the practice of their profession, just as the prospective physician adds to curses of lectures on the theory of medicine the application of that theory, as seen in the daily round of a practicing physician or surgeon. For one, it seemed to me that this or something like it is the only rational way of fitting men to be the religious instructors of their fellow men by mears of preaching. Our present style of preaching is too far off from the practical wants of men and too destitute of sympathy

THE CONFIDENCE MAN CAUGHT.

THE CONFIDENCE MAN CAUGHT.

A notorious secondrel, named Edward Stevens, had a hearing to-day before Mayor Courad, on a charge of swindling. The prisoner is well known in New-York as the "Confidence Man," and is famous for various feats of raccality performed with the aid of a rather genteel appearance and an exceedingly plausible nanner. He is also no stranger to the Police of our own city, and has figured here in various swinding transactiors. The defendant is the brother of the notorious Jack Stevens, the bank robber and breaker of the Prison at Portsmouth, Va. The evidence elicited to-day in the hearing before the Mayor tells the story of the recent operation for which the scamp has been arrested. On being questioned by the Mayor as as to his name, he replied that it was Samuel Willis.

Special officer Richard Ellis was swarn and testified, that he was informed last evening that Mr. Oliver S. Hemphill, jeweler, No. 43 North Eighth-st., had been swindled out of a lot of jewelry. The witness immediately proceeded to the New York Depot, at Kensington, where he arrested the defendant from the description he had received of him. His baggage was checked for New York and he was accompanied by a lady and a little girl. The defendant admitted having the articles, but said he intended paying for them. The goods were recovered.

Mr. O. S. Hemphill was sworn and testified that the prisoner first came to his store on Friday evening in company with a lady, with whom he looked at a set of diamond jewelry, asying he wished to purchase a set for her. The prisoner said he would call again on Monday, (yesterday.) which he did. On this second visit be asked me if I had confidence enough in him to let him have a diamond set for one hour; I said that if he was true to his word he might take it. He then asked me if I had confidence enough in him to let him have a diamond set for one hour; I said that if he was true to his word he might take it. He then asked me if I would let him have a gold lever watch until he returned; I told

would. He said to me. "I have got a set of diamonds "here equal to a year's rent for your store, now I "know your heart is in your mouth." I told him I was not afraid to trust him.

The set of diamonds were worth \$700, and the watch \$125, msking, with the money I loaned him, \$245. At the expiration of the hour, finding that the defendant did not return, I became uneasy and sent for Mr. Ellis, and stated the circumstances to him. The defendant pretended to be connected with a number of respectable families in this city, and said he was a nephew of Nicholas Biddle. I did not ask him his name or residence, nor did he give it to me.

of respectable families in this city, and said he was a nephew of Nicholas Biddle. I did not ask him his name or residence, nor did he give it to me.

The Mayor asked the witness what could induce him to trust a perfect stranger. Mr. Hemphill replied that the conversation of the defendant had completely wrapped him up, and he did not know what he was doing.

During the time that Mr. H. was giving his evidence the Mayor, the prisoner, and in fact all present, it cluding the witness himself, found it difficult to suppress a smile at such a story of consummate credulity. Mayor Conrad asked the prisoner if he had anything to say; he replied that he had not; he did feel that he had violated the law, but that was for the Mayor to decide. The Mayor said he would have no difficulty in deciding. Stevens then said in an insolent tone that he had no friends nor political influence, and intimated that if he had the result would be different. The Mayor very promptly checked him and ordered him to be silent, telling him that if he dared insult him he would commit him.

"I expect to be committed, that is just what I extract the could assume.

The Mayor then ordered him to find bail in \$1,500 to answer the charge of cheating and defrauding.

Stevens endeavored to obtain a private interview.

The Mayor then ordered him to find ball in \$45,000 to answer the charge of cheating and defrauding.

Stevens endeavored to obtain a private interview with the Mayor prior to the examination, probably with a view to exercising his powers of fascinating over him, but Mayor Courad refused to have any conversation with him except in the presence of a third party. The fellow then pretended to have important disclosures to make, but the trick failed signally. Using the RIGHT BAIL-All expert fishermen

understand the importance of arming their hooks with bait suited to the tastes of the fish which they expect to catch. The importance of such bait has had a new illustration at Rome, as we learn by the following article in The Utica Herald: following article in The Utica Herald:

"Since last spring many of the groceries in Romhave been denied license to sell whiskey. This had a very serious effect upon some of the "bruisers. Last week one of this class having by some mean secured one of Bob. Edward's beer bottles faill of the

secured one of Bob. Edward's beer bottles full of the critter, was carrying it home, when, crossing the canal bridge, it slipped from his hands and fell over the side of the bridge upon the edge of the towing path, and broks in pieces, the contents ranning into the canal. The old chap jumped in and drunk canal water in his desperation until he was drowned. His body was "raked" for in vain for a long time, until some one suggested the idea of "trolling" for it. It was done in this way: A bottle of whisky was attached to the end of a rope and drawn through the water of the canal. In a short time a jerk was felt, and in pulling up the rope Mr. Bruiser was drawn up, and in pulling up the rope Mr. Bruiser was drawn up. water of the canal. In a short time a jerk was felt, and in pulling up the rope Mr. Bruiser was drawn up, clasping the bottle tightly to his lips. He was immediately "cared for and will recover, though he had been in the water over thirty minutes.

FROM RIO JANEIRO. - By the arrival of the clipper ship Ino, Capt. Plumer, we have advices from Rio Janerio to Sept. 3. Capt. P. reports the state of the country as remarkably healthy when he left. The U. S. frigate Savannah and Corrects Decatur were at that place. Officers and crew all well,

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY MORNING-Fire C'dock.

DREADFUL REPORT LOSS OF THE ARCTIC.

ONLY THIRTY-TWO PERSONS SAVED.

At 34 o'clock this morning the town was shocked by news of the loss of the Arctic with nearly all on board.

The story is that thirty miles from Cape Race. in a dense fog, she came into collision with a supposed Glasgow steamer, and soon after sunk -only 32 of the passengers escaping.

Though this story is current through the town. and seems to have at least the probability of truth, we very much doubt its correctness. The Unior, supposed to be at quarentine as

early as 10 o'clock, had not been reported to us up to 5 A. M.

The following is a full list of the Arctic's pas-

ngers:

Mr. Dipassein and friend, Mr. F. Brasch, Mr. F. Henry, Mr. sunt lasty and child, Mr. T. E. Jones, Mr. J. G. Smith, Missian Murrier, Miss Smith, Mr. W. B. Brown and lady, Missiria Brown, Mr. N. Babecck and lady, Mr. C. T. Mitchiell, Mr. De Mayer, Mr. J. B. Gooks, Mr. A. Banche, P. Rathbone, Mr. Guvunet's two children and marse, Mr. Ins., M. M. Day, Mrs. Day, and daughter, Mr. and Miss Stone, A. Stone, Mr. Scherber, Mr. H. Tonne, Mrs. J. Lindsay, S. Mansey, Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. G. Noakes, St., Mr. C. Petrier is lady, Mrs. Perrin, Mr. E. Sandford, Mr. B. C. Wood, Mr. Zelevari, Mr. Milville, Mr. S. Jefford, Mr. G. P. Pearsen, G. S. Allien and ledy, Mr. Allen's infant and native, Mr. B. Brown's infant and native, Mr. S. Williams and lady, Mr. Lerde, friend and servent, G. McUracken, Mrs. Secti. Mr. Mac.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

The Report Confirmed!

We have received from Adams & Co.'s Express Messenger at the St. Nicholas comfirmation of the loss of the Artic. The ship was sunk by collision,

off Cape Race, on the 27th September. About 400 persons (including crew) on board. Only thirty two escaped. They were picked

up by sailing vessels. There are eighteen on a ship at Quarantine. Twelve have gone by another vessel to Quebec.

The other vessel was a propeller, and this also is said to have gone down.

The Artic was afloat four hours, It may be that others are saved.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA-2 o'clock A. M. Westmoreland County.-It is reported that this county gives 1,000 majority for Bigler. At the last

Gubernatorial election it gave him 2,000.

In the Ild. Congressional District Job R. Tyson, the regular Whig candidate, is elected over Hamilton Democrat, and Chandler, Independent Wnig.

Nothing is yet known as to the result of the vote throughout the State on the Prohibitory Liquor law.

Wayne County-Bigler's majority is 500. Montour County-250 majority for Bigler.
Union County-1,560 majority for Pollock.
Lycoming County gives 600 majority for Pollock.

Clinton County—Pollock's majority 250.

Centre County—Pollock 300.

Berks County—Bigler's majority is 4,000, a loss f 800 since the last gubernatorial election.

Carbon County—Asa Parker, Democratic candidate for Congress in the 73d District, is elected by 200 majority. Three other Counties in this District are strongly Democratic.

York County—Rigler's majority is about 600, being

a less of 400 as compared with the last Gubernatorial

PHILADELPHIA, 3 A. M. In sixteen tewhships of Bucks County, Pollock gains 300 over the vote of 1851. The County has probably gone for Pollock. Mott, Democratic and Know-Nothing candidate for Canal Commissioner has 1,000 majority in the County.

S. C. Bradshaw is probably elected to Congress in

the VIIth District. Lancaster County gives 6,000 majoriy for Pollock. In Allentown, Lehigh County, the majority for Pol-

RESULT THUS FAR .- From the above actual and reported returns in full from 18 Counties, and in part from several others, we figure up that Pollock is about 17,000 ahead of Bigler. Bigler loses everywhere-in some counties very largely.]

NEWARK CHARTER ELECTION NEWARK, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1854.

The charter election in this city took place to day, and created a degree of iterest saidom foit at general elections. About six thousand votes were polled, and the returns which have reached us up to Macclock. indicate the election of Horace J. Poinier, the Whig and Know-Nathing candidate for Mayor, by a majority of 1,200 votes over Frederick H. Smith, the Democratic caudidate. The Whigs and Know-Nothings have literally swept the city, and the air is ringing with their victorious shouts.

The Second Ward gives Poimier three hundred and

ten majority, and the eighth Ward, (formerly Democratic has given twenty-three majority for Poimier, and elected the Whig Alderman by seven majority over the present incumbent. The Third Ward gives Poimier two hundred and

twenty-three majority, and elects the Whig Alderman by a large majority. The Fourth Ward gives two hundred and three majority for Poimier. The Pifth and seventh Wards, hitherto strongly Democratic, are tied. The Common Council will be largely Whig. The victory is a great triumph for the cause of Tem-

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

WHIG CITY CONVENTION.

The Whig Convention for the nemination of candistes for Mayor and Alms-House Governor met last night at the Broadway House. There was a great night as the excitement about the house, and a very large lobby attendance of all sorts of people, including a band of about twenty-five Short-Boys, all ready for a fight,

should their services be required.

The Convention came to order at 8 o'clock, eight ing Joseph C. Pinckney of the Seventh Ward Chair man and John P. Howe of the Fifteenth and Ald. Williamson of the Second Secretaries. For Mayor there were some half-dozen ballots - the

leading names being Merwin R. Brewer and John J. Herrick. On the last ballot Herrick bod 37 votes and Brewer 28.

JOHN J. BERRICK was then ummimously nominated

as the Whig candidate for Mayor. as the Whig candidate for Mayor.

The Convention then proceeded to ballet for a candidate for Governor of the Ahms-House. The prominent nearces were Dr. James R. Wood and Joseph S. Taylor. On the first ballet Taylor was said to bave had 25, but Dr. Wood was finally norminated.

JAMES R. Wood was then proclaimed as the regu-

larly nominated candidate. A Committee then waited upon Mr. Herrick to ap prize him of his nomination. He accepted, and in a short speech placed himself flat-footed on the Whig pletform, and premising, if elected, to administer the office for the advantage of the City and the people.

The Convention adjourned at a late be

SOFT DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION The County Convention of the Soft faction of the Democracy was held at Tammany Hall last evening Henry Frazer, of the Seventh Ward, presided, and

John S. Austin was Secretary. The first candidate voted for was that of Commis sioner of Streets and Lamps. Of the 110 mem

Science Rips. 4
Science Kips. 4
The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Governor of the Alms House with the following result:
Daniel F. Tiemann. 64
Charles H Ring. 5
The Convention then adjourned.

PIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION The Delegates to the Vth Congressional Hard Shell Democratic Convention, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York and the City of Wilinm-burgh, met last evening at the Pacific Shades, in

liamsburgh, met last evening at the Pacific Shades, in William sburgh, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for this District. Mr. Edmund Driggs acted as Chairman. Mr. Phillip Hamilton's, a lawyer residing in Williamsburgh, received the nomination on the first regular ballot. The following was the vote: Philip Hamilton 10: A. J. Berry 4; Mr. Bishop 5. On the informal ballot Jacob Meserole received? votes, and on the regular ballot they cast their votes for Messre. Berry and Bishop, and Mr. Hamilton having received a majority, the Meserole Delegates withdrew from the convention.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.—The Thirteenth. Fourteenth, Fitteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Williamsburgh, as consolicated, have been divided into the following Election Districts:

Thirteenth Ward.—Ist District bounded by the East River, Brooklyn line, Fourth and Grand-sts.

Election Ward.—Ist District bounded by the Caste the Werd.—Ist District by sounded by the Caste the Werd.—Ist District bounded by the Caste the Werd.—Ist District beaunded by the

Ild District by Fourth-st., Brooklyn line, Ninth and Grand-sts.

Fourteenth Ward.—Ist District bounded by the East River. Grand-st., Fourth and North Fourteenth-sts.: Ild District by Fourth, Grand, Ninth, North Second, Union-av., Fifth and North Fourteenth-sts.

Fifteenth Ward.—Lorimer-st. is the dividing line, that pertion west of Lorimer being the Ist District, and East of Lorimer the Ild District.

Sixteenth Ward.—Ist District bounded by Ninth, South Second, Wyckoff, Leonard, Division-av. and the Brooklyn line; Ild District by Leonard and Wyckoff-sts., Bushwick, Flushing and Division-avs. to Leonard-sts.

FIRST DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS —HARD SHELL AND SOFT SHELL.

The Delegates from the two factions of the Demo cratic party, composing the First Congressional Dis-trict, from the Counties of Suffolk, Queens, Richmond and Kings, (except Brooklyn and Williamsburgh,) met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Hewlet's Ho-tel, in the village of Hempstead, L. I., for the purpose

of nominating candiates for Congress. HARD SHELL. The Hard Shell Delegates met in the upper Hall and organized by choosing Mr. Richard D. Littell, or Richmond County, Chairman; Mr. Hutchings of Suf-folk County and Mr. Duryes of Queens County, Sec-retaries. The Delegates presented their credentials, after which the Convention took a short recess. Our reassembling an informal ballot was taken with the following result: Mr. Daniel B. Allen of Richmond County, 13 votes; Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, Kings Co., 4 votes. chmond County, Chairman; Mr. Hutchings of Suf-

A regular ballot was then taken when Mr. Allen re-ceived 14 votes and Mr. Bergen 3 votes. On motion, Mr. Dasixi. B. Alles was declared unanimously nominated a candidate for Congress for

The Soft Shell Delegates organized in another part of the house by choosing Mr. John G. Floyd of Suffolk County Chairman, and Mr. Ray Tompkins of Rich-mond County and Albert S. Carll of Queens County Secretaries. Dr. Farderick W. Lord of Greenport, Suffolk County, was unanimously nominated for Con-gress on the first ballot for the 1st Congressional Dia-trict. Dr. Lord was a member of Congress in 1847

and 4s.

Both Conventions adjourned without any steps having been taken toward a conciliation; both parties
being evidently determined to take a whole loaf or go
away empty-handed.

HARD SHELL NORINATIONS .- FOURTH WARD. That faction of the Hards known as the "Ward

Committee," or Allen party, in contradistinction to the "Sweet Adamantines," have renominated Bar-THOLOMEW HEALT, (boot and shoe dealer), for Coun-

WASS TEMPERANCE BATIFICATION MEETING IN BROOKLYN. A mass temperance meeting was held at the Insti-

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Rowland, who nominated Andrew Fitzgerald as Chairman, and George J. Bennett, Secretary. After organization, the Rev. Dr. Marsh, one of the Jolegates from this City, made a verbal report of the delegates from this city, made a verbal report of the deligate of the Convention, and recommended the sandidates adopted. Clarke and Raymond—to the support of all temperance men. Col. E. L. Snow then addressed the meetance men. Col. E. L. Snow then addressed the meeting in a forcible speech, when the Committee on Resolutions reported that the nomination of Myron H. Clark for Governor, and Hoory J. Raymond for Lioutenant-Governor, met with their cerdial approbation, recommended Messrs. Backus and Bergez, Amendlymen from the 1st and III-d Districts last year, for renomination: asked the Legislature for the enactment of a probibitary liquor law, and finally recommended the selection of George Hall for Mayor of Brooklyn. The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the The resolutions were unanimously adopte meeting adjourned.

is a Maine Law man. Correction .- Mr. John Clancy of the Sixth Ward wishes to say that he was not a roomber of the Hard Shell Mayoralty Convention, and of course did not "contend that thirty-three was a sufficient majority"

WESTCHESTER Co .- Assembly-2. The Whig Convention of this District met on Monday and nom-inated Jons C. Fractions for the Assembly. Mr. F.

for Mr. Wood.

tute last evening for the purpose of responding to the State nominations made at Auburn on the 27th uit.